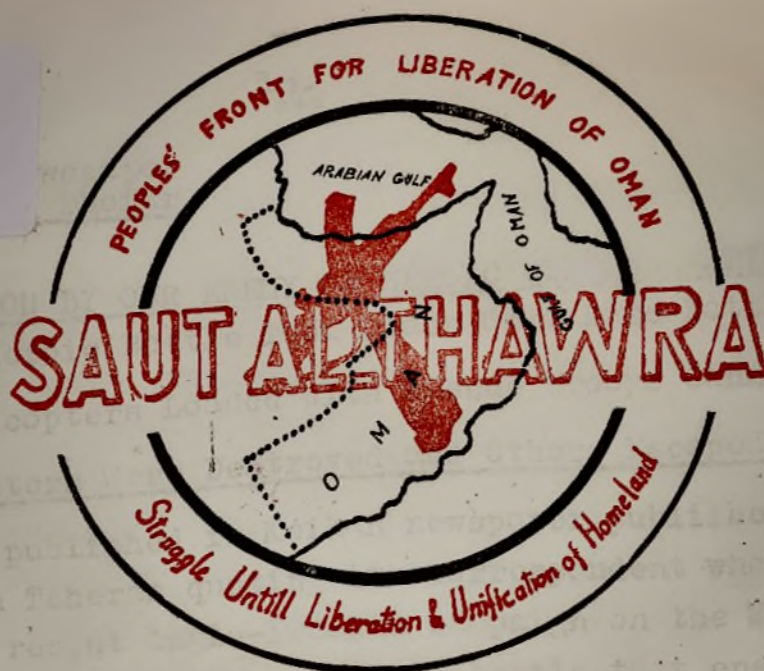


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CONFESSION BY OUR ENEMY OF HEROIC QIRFIDH BATTLE

- * Fierce and Heroic Battle Took Place On a Rare Battleground
- * Landing Helicopters Loaded With Rescue Troops Cannot Land
- * Some Helicopters Were Destroyed and Others Escaped

(A report was published in Keihan newspaper published on 4th January, 1976, in Tcheran quoting its correspondent who was accompanying the recent Anglo-Iranian campaign on the Western Region. This report describes a heroic battle that ensued between the Iranian invasion forces and the heroes of the People's Liberation Army on 1st November, when the invasion troops tried to occupy one of the important strategic highlands. But the forward of the enemy forces had fallen in an ambush set by the forces of the People's Liberation Army and fierce battles ensued which were waged by the heroes of the liberation army with hand grenades and white weapons. On the first day of the bloody battles the enemy lost 65 of his members and three helicopters loaded with troops which the helicopters intended to land to break the siege hit around them.)

Correspondent Describes Site of Battle Before Battle

It was supposed that we are to occupy one of the important bases of the "rebels" on 1st November. (The said position is called Qirfidh in the east of Beit Handoob. They call it Summit 1073). This position is surrounded by valleys and ravens covered by trees. From far you will see the entrances of caves like rooms in the face of the rocks. The "rebels" since months were carrying their weapons and equipment continuously to this rock caves passing by the mountains covered with bushes and small roads in the valleys. Before the campaign by one day we surveyed the area using helicopters. During the survey the pilots were flying at a height of 10,000 feet because the "rebels" wait for the planes in order to shoot them down. We know that they carry and hide Sam-7. (Even if we supposed that Sam-7 exist, these are not launched except on fighter planes and not helicopters. As confessed by the captured Iranian pilot officer, his helicopter was shot down by light weapons and many other helicopters were shot down by light weapons in the battles.) The correspondent publishes this report quoting a helicopter pilot officer who took part in the battle. This shows the extent of fear and panic that overcame the Iranian pilots as a result of the shooting down of a large number of such planes.)

Report By Keihan Correspondent

Battle for Capturing Position

The correspondent describes the start of the battle by saying:-

At 6.30 in the morning of 1st November, seven helicopters carried out a landing operation for a number of soldiers at Summit 1073 in the middle of a valley full of trees. The planes returned once again to Maston base (a rear base for the Iranians in the north of the Western Region and is regarded as the biggest base for them in the region) in order to remove the rest of the campaign troops to the battleground. The troops landed from the planes took up their positions behind the rocks and in trenches and behind the trees in the forest awaiting the return of the planes for starting the campaign. Calm was reigning over the area where not even a single movement by the enemy (meaning the revolutionaries) was heard. At this time the "rebels" were in wait for a chance to open fire on the landed troops in the bushes and amidst the trees. After one hour there appeared in the sky of the battlefield three helicopters which landed in the middle of the valley for landing support in another point. At this time the "rebels" opened fire from their weapons on the troops besieged by them. During the opening of fire the "rebels" saw the helicopters as some of them arrived to the landing place in order not to enable them to land any troops and in order to shoot them down. The helicopters were forced again to take off and leave the area amidst heavy fire from the enemy. The besieged troops were in the bottom of the valleys and our contact with them was cut from all directions. We were thinking how to support them. Their ammunition was limited and will finish with the continuation of the siege for a short time.

Iranian Military Command Gives Up Hope for Rescuing Its Besieged Forces

The report goes on to say: We decided to send them a reinforcement from the nearest base of ours so that this reinforcement is able to reach them within ten minutes by road. These reinforcements moved and only minutes after their movement we were informed by the commander of these forces by wireless that they arrived now near a huge valley which they must cross. We asked how many minutes they need to cross the valley. The commander replied with surprise the crossing of the valley needs six hours. What a disappointing sign this caused in us when we once again felt that we are in a very strange country. A land that cannot be compared with any other battle front in the world as to its combat position.

Keihan Correspondent Report

There were no solutions with us other than to use one way. We were obliged to land troops in the valley to help the besieged troops at any rate. The troops flew with the helicopters again and when these helicopters intended to land they faced enemy fire. One of the helicopters landed in the valley and a number of machine-guns and artillery guns were directed towards the helicopter flood it with fire which was like sun rays stretching to all sides of the plane. The fire destroyed the foreward of the plane and it was unable to land the troops.

Arrival of Enemy Reinforcements Was By a Miracle of a Pilot

The report concludes by saying that a miracle made by a pilot in the rank of major who was flying an Iranian armed helicopter, distracted the attention of the revolutionaries in order to give a chance to the helicopter loaded with rescue troops to land these troops for joining the besieged forces. Following this a fierce battle ensued for capturing summit 1073.

Our Comment on the Report

The report is not free from bombasting words and boasting for the Shah's army and its heroism in occupying Qirfidh summit which they call as summit 1073 which is situated south-east of Beit Handoob in the west of the region.

But the fact which is clear before us is that the wreckage of three helicopters for landing troops and tens of trenches which are full with the bodies of officers and soldiers are the best proof witnessed by the battle waged with rare heroism and with white weapons and hand grenades by our men. The occupation forces did not escape the siege of the liberation army except when they escaped under cover of darkness from all their positions in the east of the Western Region fearing from being exterminated. Certainly Qirfidh summit was not a glory to be boasted by the Shah's army of occupying but in fact it was a graveyard for the invasion Iranian forces and its traces still witness this. If the report described the attack of the invasion Iranian forces on the said summit but it did not say that these forces remained besieged in that summit for about one week until they were forced to pull out. If we have anything to say in this respect, we have only to remember with pride and prestige the heroes of the liberation army such as martyr Rubaya Adaf and his comrades who were the real heroes of this battle which took place on Qirfidh summit.

IRANIAN INFORMATION DELEGATION OF FOUR SENIOR OFFICERS
VISITS SULTANATE

An Iranian delegation, said to be from the Ministry of Information and Tourism - paid a visit to Muscat during the month of January. The delegation was composed of four senior Iranian officers, three of them in the rank of Colonels. They are Colonel Yayaghana, Colonel Coshta, Colonel Hamimi, Colonel Shahiri and Major Fayadh Noori.

The statement which was issued in Muscat did not identify the positions of these officers. It only identified the positions of three others who are included in the delegation. But it is clear that these officers came to Muscat on another assignment apart from that of the three others. Otherwise why the persons receiving the delegation included an army officers from the Qaboos army. Is it because these carry army ranks or is it for another meaning? If these officers really work in the Ministry of Information why then to point to their military ranks if they occupy civilian positions? Is it that the issues of information and tourism in the sultanate of Qaboos come as part of the military issues which in turn lie under the supervision of the Iranian military command.

QABOOS MEDAL FOR THE INVADERS

Puppet Qaboos bestowed the "Oman" medal of the third grade to the commander of the invasion Iranian forces, in commendation of the leading role played by this invader while performing his aggressive tasks against our Omani people.

No doubt that the person who committed national treasons and signed documents for the handing over of his territories such as this traitor cannot cause surprise by such provocative acts which prove the malice and hatred of this puppet towards the masses of the people who were killed and dispersed from the homeland by this commander of the Iranian invasion forces.

We do not believe that whoever is honoured by Qaboos with any medal whether from the third grade or first grade, would have his position raised. But alternatively that medal will bring that person down to the bottom in which Qaboos and his regime live. So we think that the commander of the Iranian invasion forces ought to have been given the first degree medal in order to come down and down further where Qaboos and the like stay.

SENIOR MILITARY COMMAND JOINS RANKS OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

The Mujahidi Organisation of the Iranian people announced that one of the commanders of the Iranian army had joined its ranks on Thursday 25.12.75.

The organisation said that this commander is Major Ali Muhibi from the citizens of Shahpoor. Before his joining he was occupying the position of battalion commander at Shahpoor camp of the Shah-in-Shah army. The organisation said that Major Ali Muhibi carried with him a quantity of weapons and military equipment and a huge collection of military documents (secret) which he said he confiscated in the interest of the Iranian revolution.

It is worth mentioning that in April 1963, First Lieutenant Amir Hussein Ahmediyan, one of the police officers and warden of Sary prison, situated in the north of Iran, joined the ranks of the Mujahidi Organisation of the Iranian people. In this way the revolution is penetrating and having its roots spread up within the ranks of the masses. It is even penetrating into the ranks of the Pahlavi repressive forces around which the regime devoted its potentialities to surround it with a protective shield to prevent the infiltration of the revolution into their ranks.

OMANI WATERS SAFE BASES FOR IMPERIALIST FLEETS

The Island of Masirah is not alone a station for the fleets of American imperialism and its naval pieces. But in addition to this, the pieces and fleets find security and warm welcome from the rulers of Muscat in every Omani naval area where these are received with bouquets and gun shots in tribute.

The Qaboos is recording another pride of his shameful acts. This is that his era made the Omani ports and territorial waters witness extensive activity by the American fleets in addition to the fact that American imperialism began to have feet and hands of numerous types in the Omani territories and the various aspects of civil and military life in the Sultanate of Qaboos. Only very shortly there arrived at Muscat port the American frigate "T.C. Brown" which was given along with its captain a reception of conquerors.

WHAT THESE REPRESSIVE MEASURES IN THE QABOOS SULTANTE MEAN?

The Qaboos and Iranian propaganda and information media amuse us with their distortive propaganda over peace and + security which started to reign over the Anglo-Iranian Qaboos Sultanate following the flagrant "lie of the "victory" realised by the forces of the Shah and the British over the forces of the revolution.

In the face of such propaganda and lies, the police command of Oman which is administered by the British surprise us from time to time, with repressive and terroristic measures. The last of these measures included prevention of the citizens from opening fire in the air of the capital when fire breaks out. The British authorities justified this measure to the fact the skies of the capital became busy with air traffic.

It is worth mentioning that the citizens usually use their rifles for asking help when any danger occurs but they do not use ammunition. They only use the empty shells of the bullets which they fill with gun powder especially in densely populated areas. The Anglo-Sultanic Omani police had also prevented earlier before the citizens from entering to the puppet Qaboos with weapons even daggers from which the citizens were prevented to use in the yard of this puppet. You see what these measures mean?

The Struggles of Our Masses in the Gulf and Peninsula

Appeal from detainees in Bahrain Prisons

We, the political detainees in the prisons of Bahrain, address this appeal to the masses of our people in Bahrain and to the Arab and world public opinions and to the Human Rights Commission, the Federation of Arab Jurists, the Arab Lawyers Federation and all organisations concerned with the freedom of man and to all honourable people in the world. We address to them this appeal to express our protest against the methods of ransacking and wishful arrests and savage torture which we face and still face and which contravene with the simplest human rights. We wish here to confirm the following points:-

- 1) Strong protest against our illegal and unjustified arrest which contravenes with the provisions (19-20-25) of the

LOCAL AFFAIRS - Cont'd.

constitution which was earlier approved by the Bahrain government itself. They also contravene with the text and spirit of the International Declaration of Human Rights;

2) Our refusal and denouncement of all charges and allegations directed against us by the official information media which are not based on a fraction of truth and that we hold the judicial sources fully responsible for neglecting their duties to give an end to our repressive arrest.

3) We confirm our complete rejection of the State Security Law and the consequences resulting thereof because it openly defies the simplest principles of the constitution which were approved by the government itself and also contravenes openly with the simplest understandings of justice;

4) Finally we want to confirm - we the political detainees in the prisons of Bahrain - that we will resort to the adoption of suitable protest stands against the continuation of our repressive detention and turn to the public opinion to press with us for giving an end to the repressive acts carried out by the Bahrain government and the British intelligence against the nationalists in Bahrain.

The following are the detainees in the Bahrain Prisons:-

- 1) Ibrahim Kamaluddin, 2) Ahmed Zain al-Abdin, 3) Ismail al-Alawi, 4) Badr Abdul Malek, 5) Gassem Siyadi, 6) Jawad al-Akri, 7) Youssef al-A'ajaji, 8) Mohammad Jaknam, 9) Salman Kalamuddin, 10) Mirza Ali al-Muhawes, 11) Adel al-Asiri, 12) Abbas Hillal, 13) Abbas Uragi, 14) Abdullah Ali Khalifa, 15) Abd Ali Ahmed Mohammad, 16) Abdul Hamid Mohammad Ali, 17) Ali Asharqawi, 18) Fayez Rubai'ah, 19) Farouk Arashi, 20) Gassem Haddad, 21) Abdullatif Rashed, 22) Mhammad Assayed, 23) Ibrahim Bashmi, 24) Ahmed Achuwadi, 25) Ali Ashirawi, 26) Ahmed Mansoor.

WITH AWKWARD EMPEROR ?

In an interview with the Kuwaiti Newspaper of Assia'sah, recently, the Shah of Iran said we do not object if you say, meaning the Arabs, about your country that they our Arab country. Did you hear dear Arab rulers, His Majesty the Emperor bestowed on you the right to use the Arab identity for your countries which overlook the Gulf. What Gulf dear rulers?

LOCAL AFFAIRS - Cont'd.

The Shah said threatening the Arabs: "If you regard the withdrawal of the ambassadors and our insistence upon the (historical) name of the Gulf as a start for violence, you have started that and you have to suffer the consequences." In this way the advocate of peace and security in the Arabian Gulf area, talks with those whom he wants to share in the operation of safeguarding peace and security. Do you see have the Arabs (rulers) in the Arabian Gulf become aware of the type of security and stability to which this emperor points, the imperialist gendarme.

The invader Shah said: We do not want to walk on the tips of our fingers at a time in which we can walk on our feet in a normal way. What is meant by the aggressive Shah dear Arabs of the Arabian Gulf? He means that the present area of Iran is not sufficient for him to walk on his feet as his steps are extensive and broad and he wants a broader area. As the Shah is "Muslim" his steps will always be in the direction of the forward and certainly who he wants to pray knows the forward.

The Awakward emperor said: "Through an account operation w you will find that it is our right to oppose and object the naming even if it is not historical." In this way then dear emperor the question is a question of an account and not historical as claimed. You have disclosed yourself and exposed your allegations you greedy aggressor.

The gendarmerie of imperialism said: "We do not want this state - meaning Oman - to be ruled by a group of politicians whom we do not trust that they will run the State in accordance with his rule (because the position of Oman to us is sensitive and important...) So this is the subject matter. The issue is not anymore, as alleged by you and your dogs in Muscat, an issue of defending Islam against atheist communis, but the issue and question is who rules Oman must secure your consent and approval dear emperor.

The Shah said in reply to a question on the losses of his forces in Oman: "You may be surprised if I told you that these are only about fifty dead and one aircraft. Certainly there are Omani military equipment and helicopters which have been put out of order. There are life losses sustained by the Omani side but from our side we only lost fifty."

LOCAL AFFAIRS - Cont'd.

By saying this you awkward emperor, you are only enacting the prover that says: "If you feel not shame, speak like a dame". Let us suppose your dreaming emperor that what you say is correct, then "are you not contented with the shame sustained by you from a group of "illiterate and ignorant rebels" as you describe who killed fifty from your soldiers expressing by that their challenge to your awkwardness at a time in which you stand to threaten states, rulers and armies.

However, we ask you to go back to the list submitted by

your forces command on the losses suffered by you at the hands of our brave revolutionaries. You have to put on your glasses in order to see thoroughly well the figures and in particular the zeros.

STATEMENT BY A PEOPLE'S FRONT SPOKESMAN

The colonialist and puppet authorities in Muscat issued a statement on 24/1/76 in which it said that one of the leaders of the revolution of the PFLO had surrendered to the authorities there. This person mentioned by the statement is called Saeed Salem.

The statement which was broadcast by BBC London did not mention the place where this man surrendered himself to the authorities nor even his full name. This statement and other statements issued previously by the puppet authorities in Muscat reflect clearly the flagrant contradiction that reigns over the Muscat regime and confirm the shaky position of the regime and its weakness through the fabrications and lies which are not based except on distortion of facts.

The People's Front for the Liberation of Oman confirms that there does not exist even a name of this sort in any of its commands, whether it be a pseudonym name or real name and that the report was free from any truth and that its publication by the puppet authority in Muscat only comes as part of the psychological campaign launched by the puppet information machineries in Muscat and Iran against the revolution in Oman under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman.

MILITARY REPORT BY P.F.L.O.

OPERATION FOR M.C. 5 TO M.C. 9 FOR PERIOD 4-14 Jan.

P.L.A. UNITS SET AMBUSHES FOR ENEMY FORCES IN THE MID REGION

P.L.A. ITS CONTINUE BOMBARDMENT OF ENEMY POSITION IN WEST REGION

Contrary to the claims of Shah of Iran and Qaboos that the Military presence of P.F.L.O. is finished, the Invasionist Iranian Army continue their pacification operation in the three zones

A. THE EASTERN ZONE.

The E. Zone, the Anglo-Iranian forces advanced from its camp at Al-Sharkh 15 Km. to the north-West of Morbat. P.L.A. Units set ambush for the enemy and engaged in close fighting forcing the enemy to retreat.

B. THE WESTERN ZONE.

In addition to operations reported in the previous report the P.L.A. Units launched bombardment operations on 13th Jan. In period of 26-27 P.L.A. Unit launched two operations against Iranian positions in the W. Region.

C. THE MID ZONE.

The enemy forces advanced from its camps on 4th. Jan. at 9 A.M. to the North of Salala, east of Red Line towards Shabob Heights north of Kazrem. The P.L.A. set ambushes for the advancing forces, engaged in close fighting for ½ an hour and inflicted high casualties.

At the same time, another Unit attacked the end of enemy forces for 20 minutes inflicting 7 casualties. The enemy admitted 5 casualties

As usual the enemy forces retaliated by shelling the citizen settlements resulting in burning of pasture, farms and cottages. The P.L.A. Unit launched several attacks on enemy position in Shabkok Heights where helicopters were seen relieving the casualties. The P.L.A. Units launched several attacks on the enemy new position inflicting high casualties.

The total estimated enemy losses in these operations are:

41 Casualties in person.

17 Fortifications and entrenchment.

Silencing 1 battery.

In addition to unestimated casualties.

ISSUED BY PEOPLES' LIBERATION ARMY.

POETRY

BY SAKHR

PALESTINE-DHOFAR.

Faces of death alike on sheets of fire
The wind is daubed with the rising
bills of oil
And the the wailing wall of the sun
the tears of the Shah, laden
with eternal rancor, flows
Pouring peace unto Kosroes¹
Resurrecting Rostom² from Abu Mihjan's³
tomb
Wearing the turban of Qabus
Oman by Amman embraced.
The language of silence shies not
to scream
Palestine...Dhofar
O slumber of time, dreaming of roses
and freedom,
It is now the age of peoples' oil,
once touched by the Sultan's palm
Be astonished not if your dream
turned to be a nightmare
What of Mecca ben Abu Waqqas⁴
Mohammed's horses, not drunk
with oil
Their hoofs did not allow fear to
look over the Black Stone
Did not leave in Khaybar⁵ the usury law
Or a brothel with whores dreaming to
to raped in the shadow of the Rock
or in the Aqsa's sanctuary
What an Arab form is that creeeping in
silence from paralysis partial
into paralysis whole

Why...!

When October's serum— says the voice
of revolution firm— is the only
choice

Cause here and there

Faces of weakness alike on sheets of
fire

Palestine....Dhofar

II

How many a map, that the language of
the poor had, drawn on the face
of the earth, did burn

But the poor stamping the rock with
feet strong and bold, went on.

The Red Line has stiffened.

The valleys of Dhofar did thirst,
ignored by the rain and shunned

by the wind

Yet did not despair.

The bosom of the earth they burst
into springs

Enriched by silence

They embraced the bleeding Arab
wound, Palestine,

Thee whisper of whose embraced is
carried by the winds of liberation

Filling the earth with storms

Wound kissing wound

Whirlwind embracing whirlwind

Who but fighters the language of

fighters comprehend

Faces of hope alike on sheets of fire

Palestine....Dhofar

III

Balfour may change

But the 'declarations' advancing

Continue to push into the Empty Quarter

whoever escapes the prison of death

Qahta's 6 captives, fragrant with

Persian essence, shall relate the

history of oil palaces

Revealing princes' secrets
Only the poor will break the shackles
of silence
September is postponed
Qabis represents at the summit the depth
of invasion self-inflicted, and
absent all sparrows of Dhofar
The roar of earth's birth pains miscarries
the earth's womb on the bosom of the
barbaric sun
What bastard can stop the earthquakes,
Prevent resentment from giving life
to revolutionaries
The invading stream rises in vain
The hungry of Arab lands...fasting, have
come to know the taste of October bread
Man shall not live by bread alone
The feast awaits to embrace the Kaaba
with the breath of truth, the
falseness of the darkened glow to tear
Reviving the words of the Koran
Wounding the nightmares silence
Moving this Arab homeland so it will not
keep silent when the crown is
identity card of a spy
In d Judas of Amman does Qabus embrace
The faces of death

Weakness

Silence

Alike on sheets of fire

Colors of people

Hope

Victory

Alike on Feda's foreheads

Palestine...Dhofar

1. Kosroes: Title of ancient Persian Kings.
2. Rostom: Commander of the Persian Army in the battle of Qadisiya, 637 a.d.
3. Abu Mihjan: One of the outstanding Arab fighters in the battle of Qadisiya.
4. Abu Waqqas: Commander of the Arab army in the battle of Qadisiya.
5. Khaybar: An Arab Jewish tribe near Medina.
6. Qahtan: In Arab Literature, one of the original Arab tribes.